

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Report Covers Calendar Year: January 1, 2019– December 31, 2019_____

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

I. Public Water System (PWS) Information

PWS Name:	Maricopa Consolidated Domestic Water Improvement District				
PWS ID #	AZ04- 11-036				
Owner / Operator Name:	Maricopa Domestic Water Improvement District / Gilbert Sanchez				
Telephone #	520-251-1896	Fax #	520-568-2185	E-mail	gilbert.mdwid@hotmail.com
We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more about public participation or to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please contact Sara Sheehan at 520-568-2239 for additional opportunity and meetings dates and times.					

II. Drinking Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.	
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.	
Our water source(s):	Well #4 at 45873 W. Hwy 238, Well #5 at 45890 W Garvey Ave, both are fed from an aquifer.

IV. Drinking Water Contaminants

<p><u>Microbial contaminants</u>, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.</p> <p><u>Inorganic contaminants</u>, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.</p> <p><u>Pesticides and herbicides</u> that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.</p> <p><u>Organic chemical contaminants</u>, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.</p> <p><u>Radioactive contaminants</u>, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</p>

V. Vulnerable Population

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and microbiological contaminants call the EPA <i>Safe Drinking Water Hotline</i> at 1-800-426-4791.

VI. Source Water Assessment

The System has a low risk designation. Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeologic settings of and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the department has given a low risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A low risk designation indicates that most source water protection measures are either already implemented, or the hydrogeology is such that the source water protection measures will have little impact on protection.
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VII. Definitions

<p><u>AL = Action Level</u> - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.</p> <p><u>MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level</u> - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.</p> <p><u>MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u> - The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.</p> <p><u>MFL = Million fibers per liter.</u></p> <p><u>MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.</u></p> <p><u>MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.</u></p> <p><u>MREM = Millirems per year</u> – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.</p> <p><u>NA = Not Applicable</u>, sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.</p> <p><u>NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units</u>, a measure of water clarity.</p> <p><u>PCi/L = Picocuries per liter</u> - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.</p> <p><u>PPM = Parts per million</u> or Milligrams per liter (mg/L).</p> <p><u>PPB = Parts per billion</u> or Micrograms per liter (µg/L).</p> <p><u>PPT = Parts per trillion</u> or Nanograms per liter.</p> <p><u>PPQ = Parts per quadrillion</u> or Picograms per liter.</p> <p><u>TT = Treatment Technique</u> - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p>	<table border="1"><tr><td>ppm x 1000 = ppb</td></tr><tr><td>ppb x 1000 = ppt</td></tr><tr><td>ppt x 1000 = ppq</td></tr></table>	ppm x 1000 = ppb	ppb x 1000 = ppt	ppt x 1000 = ppq
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ppb x 1000 = ppt				
ppt x 1000 = ppq				

VIII. Health Effects Language

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods-of-time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

If **arsenic** is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA’s standards. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

- **Lead**, in drinking water, is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Maricopa CDWID is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

IX. Water Quality Data

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present OR Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) OR Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (System takes ≥ 40 monthly samples) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (System takes ≤ 40 monthly samples) 1 positive monthly sample	No	0	Absent	0	0	Jan. - Dec. 2019	Naturally Present in Environment
Fecal coliform and E. Coli (TC Rule)	No	0	Absent	0	0	Jan. - Dec. 2019	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicators (E. coli, enterococci or coliphage) (GW Rule)	No	N/A	N/A	TT	n/a	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Disinfectants	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	No	1.1	0.6 – 1.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Jan. - Dec. 2019	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	No	2.5 ppb	2.5 ppb	60	n/a	2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	No	6.3 ppb	6.3 ppb	80	n/a	2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile AND Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	No	90 th Percentile = 0.13 0 results above AL	0.0054 - 0.16	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	No	90 th Percentile = 0.52 ppb 0 results above AL	<0.5-1.7	AL = 15	ALG = 1.3	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	No	14 +- 0.49	14 +- 0.49	15	0	Oct. 2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	No	<1	<1	5	0	Oct. 2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	No	< 0.001	< 0.001	6	6	Mar. 2018	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder

Arsenic (ppb)	No	8.08	6.6 – 12	10	0	Jan-Dec 2019	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	No	< 0.089	<0.001	2	2	Mar. 2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	No	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	5	5	Mar. 2018	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	No	4.7	4.7	100	100	Mar. 2018	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	No	< 0.025	< 0.025	200	200	Oct. 2016	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	No	2.1	2.1	4	4	Mar. 2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	No	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	2	2	Mar. 2018	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	No	6.5	5.3 – 10 ppm	10	10	Jan-Dec. 2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	No	15	15	50	50	Mar. 2018	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	No	160	160		10	Mar 2018	

XII. Violations

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	01-01-2017-12-31-2019	Updated customer notice
2019 MRDL	2nd Quarter	Submitted Late
Nitrate	1st Quarter	Violation Dispute due to miscommunication with ADEQ

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

An explanation of the violation(s) in the above table, the steps taken to resolve the violation(s) and any required health effects information are required to be included with this report. (Attach copy of Public Notice if available.)